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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."
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Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The average price of butter the past week was two and a half cents a pound higher than the year preceding.

The frequent rains are favorable for the grass fields, but they interfere seriously with the progress of the work.

Are you looking after the caterpillars? The time to kill 'em is when they are young. Will our readers please report conditions in their localities?

Spring lambs have been selling for fat prices. It is fine work growing and fattening these early lambs, but it is a line of effort where skill is well rewarded.

The retail wholesale price for butter this year to go into cold storage was eighteen cents a pound. It looks now as though it would be twenty cents this year.

So the women have got after the objectionable attachments to the fair! They will now be cleaned out, for nothing can stand against a woman's crusade. The movement is timely.

Every one who has dug potatoes in the season of harvest has noted the wide difference in yield of hills side by side. There of course is a cause for this. Many times, we believe, that cause is in the soil.

The experiment of a short course in horticulture did not call in a large class at the University of Maine, but it did bring out a few intelligent, middle-aged men, who went home well repaid, and will do better work for the time spent under the instruction of Professors Munroe and Gowell. Next year the number will be increased.

There is no good reason sheep shearing machines should not be used in place of the hand shears in this state as well as in the ranges. It is no more difficult to apply the clippers in taking off the wool from a sheep than in clipping a man. With a boy to turn the crank and a man to hold the sheep and guide the clippers, very much more rapid work can be done than with the hand shears.

The great shearing stations on the ranges, steam power is used to run the machines.

WELL-BRED CATTLE MOST PROFITABLE.

The superiority of well bred cattle over the ordinary can hardly be imagined. It is a matter that the common farmer is altogether too indifferent over. There are too many inferior cattle among farmers. A good blooded and well fed steer will grow more per day, will fatten faster, will be in quicker demand, and when ready for market will bring a higher price. In short, he will make his owner a handsome profit, while the inferior animal will not pay his keep, and the few fold holds true with equal force with cows.

There is no need of so many inferior animals as are now to be found. Any farmer who gives attention to the matter will distinguish the inferior, unprofitable, unsatisfactory calf at an early age, and such should be disposed of for veal. They never will make their owners any money, and the sooner they are out of the way the better. It is carelessness, indifference, inattention to the business part of stock owners that so many inferior cattle are found. Every farmer who has a good animal, can select a promising calf, knows when he has a good one, or a choice heifer. There is neither reason or business sense in so many ordinary cattle.

There is nothing else that makes the difference between the choice, thrifty, profitable animals that are to be found on the well managed farm, other than that attention has been given them from the one end of the don't care system has been followed in the other.

WITCHGRASS IN CORN CULTURE.

At a farmers' meeting the other day a speaker discussed the matter of witchgrass in the corn field, and referring to the fact that the claim is often heard that after corn gets too large to work with, and the cultivator the growth of the witchgrass works no injury to the corn, took the position that such a belief was an error. The witchgrass does not grow under the corn, he said, and he had seen year after year ample evidence of it.

Many farmers have learned a great many things by a trained observation of which there is no recorded demonstration. The speaker in the New Hampshire experiment station, reporting the results of an experiment on this matter, which he gave herewith:

"The writer has had numerous inquiries in reference to the effect of witchgrass on corn production. In fact there

are few sections of the state where witchgrass is not a positive pest where corn is grown. It grows in pastures and meadows and in all the cultivated crops, spreading rapidly and holding on with a tenacity that is marvelous.

Growing crops with abundant vegetation has a tendency of destroying it. We have been advised that ensilage corn if thickly grown will kill it out. On our soil, here, however, we have been unable to do so, and have been obliged to resort to the hoe to keep our fields free of it.

Ordinary cultivators are hardly sufficient to keep it out of the corn where it has become firmly established. We see from the previous experiment that weeds must be destroyed to produce maximum or even average crops. There are two reasons for this. First, because they consume plant food. If our soils were filled with the abundance of available plant food, in sufficient quantity for the growth of both corn and weeds, there would possibly be no need of such a constant war on weeds. Primitive soils in a virgin state will explain why our forefathers were not required to keep the fields free from weeds. But our New Hampshire soils do not contain this abundance of available plant food. The necessity for the use of commercial fertilizers is evidence enough that our soils do not contain more plant food in available form than the corn needs. Second, weeds keep sunlight and warmth from the soil. From the preceding experiment we found that the plant mulched produced considerable under the thoroughly cultivated crop. In that plant, while the weeds did not grow, the under yield was due much to a colder and shadowed soil, for corn requires much warmth for best results.

Third, weeds are consumers of water. This is a great deal more than is ordinarily thought. Various experiments recently made show that lack of moisture is one of the prominent causes of small crops of corn. Weeds, therefore, take out of the soil large quantities of water that should be conserved in the soil and kept for the crop itself.

Realizing the importance of these facts, the writer thought it advisable to determine by experiment whether it was available to rid the soil entirely of witchgrass, even if the hand hoe must be resorted to.

Two plots were laid off, even in all conditions. The soil was similar to that previously described. On May 9th the two plots were planted with corn and June 10th, this consisted of two rows of corn, the one was planted, and the use of the weeder three times. June 10th both plots were planted with the Planet Jr. cultivator. Witchgrass at this time was quite prominent. One plot was immediately gone over with the hand hoe, the hoe being used simply to destroy the witchgrass and not as a cultivator. On June 21st, July 5th and 20th the same was repeated. The plant that was produced 81.6 bushels of corn and 11,843 pounds of fodder per acre. The unweeded plot produced 61.4 bushels of corn and 9,188 pounds of fodder per acre.

There is but one conclusion: Where soil is badly infested with witchgrass it is advisable to use the hoe if the horse cultivator is not sufficient to destroy the grass. The income was more than sufficient to pay for the labor. Much of this hand labor can be gotten around, however, by changing the method of planting. Instead of planting in drills for cultivation one may plant corn in hills so as to be able to cultivate both ways. Practically all weeds and witchgrass can be destroyed in this way."

CHARLES W. BURETT,
N. H. Experiment Station.

THE THEORY OF BALANCED RATIONS.

The theory of balanced rations for stock is sound, simple and sensible. It may be understood by any one without even a smattering of what is known as scientific knowledge or the use of technical terms. It is in the feeding of cows that the term "balanced ration" is most used. Every true knows that it takes a measure of the feed given to support life. With a young and growing cow, it takes a further portion to make that growth; and if giving milk, it requires a further portion for that purpose. The owner wants his cow to carry on these three functions, namely, sustain her life, make growth and give milk, at the same time, and all of it must be done from the food provided. Certain food material will support life. A different food material is required to make growth; and, again, a still different feed is best adapted to making milk. All the while the cow can digest only a given quantity. Make up the quantity of life sustaining food alone, and she will fall either to grow or give milk. Feed milk-making material alone, and she will fall to sustain her condition and will run down in weight. But give her just the quantity of each called for, and she will thrive and give milk.

This, then, is balancing the ration—the furnishing of these several kinds of material in quantities needed to carry on these several functions. With each furnished in the right quantity called for, the cow will do her best possible work, and will also do it with the greatest possible economy of food. It is, therefore,

of importance that the feeder knows how to balance the feed used. We may have known of an individual noted for his success in the rapid growing of steers; he has learned from his experience how to balance their feed in kind and quantity. Another is noted for the milk yield from his cows; he has learned to balance his rations, and is giving the right kind of food materials in their proper proportions. The best work cannot be done without rations, balanced.

POLLINATION IN ORCHARDS.

"What is the reason my fruit trees do not bear? They make a thrifty growth and blossom full, but do not set fruit." This question, with explanation of condition, is not unfrequently received from readers of the Farmer. Such cases are generally with isolated trees standing in the limits of the garden or near the buildings, and apparently favorable to bountiful fruitage.

Prof. S. W. Fletcher of Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station has for several years been making a study of self-sterility in fruit trees, and in Bulletin 181 from that institution reports the progress made in his investigations. Incidentally to the matter of self-sterility Prof. Fletcher prepares his report by an enumeration of the causes of general sterility as occasionally met with in all kinds of fruit. These are given as: Blossoms may drop because of heavy wood growth. Blossoms may be killed by frost. Winter and spring frost may injure blossoms. The blossoms may be injured by strong and drying winds. Rain may injure fruit blossoms.

Over this last named cause of injury there has been much discussion of late among fruit growers. Prof. Fletcher names the following four ways through which rain may operate to decrease the setting of fruit: (1) By preventing the pollen from reaching the stigma, both because it is too wet to fly and because pollen-carrying insects are absent. This is important only when the rain lasts several days and most of the pistils pass their receptive state before the rain ceases. (2) By destroying the vitality of the pollen. (3) By injuring the stigma. (4) By preventing fertilization or the germination of the pollen because of low temperature.

A self-sterile variety is one which is unable to set fruit when alone; in order to be productive it must be planted near some other variety. The main cause of self-sterility is that the pollen of a variety is unable to fertilize the pistils of that same variety. There are also minor causes such as pistils too weak to develop into fruit. Blossoms may produce but a small amount of pollen. The stamens and pistils on a tree may not mature at the same time, hence the tree would be unfruitful unless pollen is introduced from other sources.

The pollen of one variety is carried to the pistils of another by the wind and by insects. There are many kinds of insects which aid more or less in the work of cross pollination. Of these the wild bees are probably the most important.

The bulletin closes with the following summary:

1. Scarcely one fruit blossom in ten sets fruit, even in the most favorable seasons and with the most productive varieties.

2. Trees making a very vigorous growth may drop their blossoms.

3. Brown rot, apple or pear scab, and pear blight may kill the blossoms.

4. Frost injury to blossoms is of all degrees. Even flowers which appear to be uninjured may be so weakened that they cannot set fruit.

5. Rain during the blooming season prevents the setting of fruit chiefly by destroying the vitality of the pollen, injuring the stigma, or by preventing fertilization because of the low temperature. The washing of pollen from the anthers seldom causes serious loss.

6. Much of the unsatisfactory fruiting of orchards all over the country is due to self-sterility. A tree is self-sterile if it cannot set fruit unless planted near other varieties.

7. The main cause of self-sterility is the inability of the pollen of a variety to fertilize the pistils of that variety.

8. Poor stamens and pistils or the premature ripening of either are but minor causes of self-sterility.

9. An indication of self-sterility is the continued dropping of young fruit from isolated trees or solid blocks of one variety.

10. Self-sterility is not a constant character with any variety. The same variety may be self-sterile in one place and nearly self-sterile in another.

11. Poorly nourished trees are more likely to be sterile with their own pollen than well fed trees are.

12. The loss of fruit from self-sterility usually may be prevented by planting other varieties among the self-sterile trees.

13. The European and Oriental pears can fertilize each other, and many varieties of the domestic, Japanese and native plums are likewise inter-fertile, provided they bloom together.

14. The pollen of some varieties will give larger fruit than that of others when it falls on or is applied to the pistils of either self-sterile or self-fertile varieties.

15. Among our common orchard fruits

cross-pollination seldom has an immediate influence on the fruit itself.

16. Cross-pollination probably gives better results than self-pollination with nearly all varieties.

17. It is advisable and practicable to plant all varieties of orchard fruits, be they self-sterile or self-fertile, with reference to cross-pollination.

18. Insects are probably more important than wind for carrying pollen from tree to tree.

19. a. When setting out new orchards do not plant a solid block of each variety, but mix them intelligently.

b. If established orchards are unfruitful because of self-sterility it may be profitable to put a few grafts of another variety in each tree.

c. Keep fruit trees well nourished but do not stimulate them to an over-vigorous growth.

CHOICE WINTER BUTTER.

Sometimes since the writer received a sample of fine winter butter from Fernald Dairy, Norridgewock. Wishing to learn something of the environments of a dairy that was turning out so fine an article we requested a statement from the proprietor of how his cows were cared for, fed, etc., and received in reply the following communication, in which is ample evidence that it pays to take good care of a winter dairy:

Mr. Gilbert: In reply to your request for our method of caring for our cows, can only say the environments of our tie-up are the worst, it being 50 feet long and 11 feet wide with manure shed the whole length on east side, with door and window in south and window in north end. We feed in rack with doors opening out at top 3 feet, 3 1/2 feet from floor. For additional ventilation we have a space of four inches at top where timbers are laid on to support scaffold floor. The feeding doors are kept shut close, or as nearly so as we care to have them in severe weather. Our routine, there are two of us, is for one to clean out the tie-up while the other is feeding the grain and hay to cattle and horses. Then milk the cows, each cow's milk being weighed and put down in pounds and quarter pounds on a tally board, which at the end of the month is added and copied.

The milk is carried to dairy room as soon as we get two pails full, and strained through four thicknesses of cheese cloth. As left for the morning is done one runs the milk through the separator while the other feeds a little hay and then gets out the silage and feeds that. After breakfast we feed the skim milk to the calves and pigs, giving fifteen or twenty pounds to a favorite cow, and feed a light feed of hay.

In our watering tub we have an Oliver heater, and in addition we put about three pails of boiling water in the tub before watering our cows in severe weather, and then watering the best cows first. While waiting for the cows to drink, those that are milked are carded and brushed. After watering the cows are fed on pea and oat straw and left till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they are again watered, fed hay, milked, and milk separated, fed grain and silage. After milking the calves and pigs, giving the skim milk the manure is scraped back from the cows and they are well bedded with sawdust, given another feed of pea and oat straw, and then left till 8 o'clock. Our grain ration is one-half pound of bran, one-half pound cottonseed meal, one pound pea and oat meal and one pound of corn meal, and silage—sweet cheese curd. As left for the morning is done one runs the milk through the separator while the other feeds a little hay and then gets out the silage and feeds that. After breakfast we feed the skim milk to the calves and pigs, giving fifteen or twenty pounds to a favorite cow, and feed a light feed of hay.

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of landrum two or three times a day. Keep the cow quiet and feed on a light and laxative diet. The truss should be worn for several days.

Of course we cannot here give directions for treatment of such cases in full detail on account of space required. For such consult Laws Veterinary Adviser or Special Report on Cattle and their Diseases, published in 1892 by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, a book that should be in the hands of every stockman.

GRASS SEED WITH HUNGARIAN.

CORNBISH, April 23, 1900.
Mr. Editor:—In the Farmer of April 12, I. A. Bryant asks if he can sow Hungarian with grass seed and get a catch, and how much per acre. Will the Clover, Hardgrass or Redtop stand any show at all? I have sowed with grass seed and Hungarian two years but dared sow only one-half bushel Hungarian per acre.

FOUR C. SMALL.
Hungarian is not what may be called a good crop to seed down with. The broad blades of the Hungarian shade the young grass too much to get a strong growth before the crop is removed. Of course the thinner the Hungarian the better will the grass grow. So, too, the thinner the Hungarian the lighter the crop at the harvest. In favorable autumn, however, that is seasons with plenty of rainfall, the young grass, after the Hungarian is cut and removed, will make rapid and strong growth and get well established for a crop the next season.

We have seen many heavy crops of clover and mixed grasses the next year following a harvest of three tons Hungarian hay to the acre. Of course the land must be well prepared in order to produce such crops. With this heavier seeding of one bushel to the acre the grass seed starts all right, but is held at bay till the removal of the Hungarian gives it the needed sunshine.

For the Maine Farmer.
HOME MADE FERTILIZER.

Mr. Editor: Under the head of Cheap Manures and for the benefit of the inexperienced farmer, who does not feel able to buy commercial fertilizers, I would advise him to try this formula for making home made manure, if he has the material, which no doubt he can get.


Save all your fowl manure from sun and rain. To prepare it for use, spread a layer of dry swamp mud (the blacker it is the better) on your barn floor, and dump on it the whole of your fowl manure; beat it into a fine powder with the back of your spade; this done, add hard wood ashes and plaster (gypsum) so that the compound shall be composed of the following proportions: Dried mud, three bushels; fowl manure, two bushels; ashes, one bushel; plaster, one and one-half bushels; mix thoroughly and spare no labor in this matter the elbow grease expended will be well paid for.

A little before planting moisten the heap with water, or better still, with urine; cover well with old mats and let it lie till wanted for use. Apply it to beans, corn, or potatoes at the rate of a handful to a hill, and mix with the soil before dropping the seed. This will be found the best substitute for guano ever invented, and may be depended on for bringing good crops of turnips, potatoes, etc.

A READER.
Our experience has led us to keep the poultry dressing and ashes entirely separate until applied to the land.—[Ed.]

For the Farmer.
HOW TO ECONOMIZE.

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Maine Farmer.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
\$1.50 AFTER 3 MONTHS.ONLY AGRICULTURAL
NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

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For one inch space, \$2.50 for four insertions and sixty cents for each subsequent insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word, each insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers in Franklin county.
Mr. A. G. Fitz is calling on subscribers in Cumberland county.
Mr. M. E. Rowlett is calling on subscribers in Hancock county.

Sample Copy sent on application.

Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

THE BRIDGE WE DO NOT CROSS.

How oft we trouble borrow,
And suffer mental pain,
Conjuring clouds to-morrow
While yet no sign of rain.
Future gloom foreboding
At night on pillows tossed,
In fear of over-loading
The bridge we do not cross.From road there is no turning
That we can see just now,
Trouble ahead discerning
To avoid we know not how.
And so we roll and tumble
At night, with sleep a loss,
And hear the distant rumble
On the bridge we do not cross.
We see no silver lining,
On clouds our faith is faint,
No stars through rifts are shining,
Blackness our path attains,
Open daylight shows our folly,
We then may count the cost,
Passing streams of melancholy,
The bridge we have not crossed.

—New Letter.

Grass never looked better than this year, and these cold days are adding strength and vigor to the roots.

Are you prepared to answer the many questions to be propounded by the census enumerators? They will soon be on the move and answers must be given.

The fishing in Washington county seems to have special attractions for the sportsmen and the results only prove the value of that section. All indications point to a great increase in travel down east.

A vessel loaded with 200,000 bushels of good American corn sailed from New York last week to relieve the starving natives of Hindostan, the funds to provide this cargo coming from all parts of the country.

It is an odd fact that in a carload of wails shipped from New York city to the west in 1859 by the Children's Aid society there were two future governors—Gov. Burke of North Dakota and Gov. Brady of Alaska.

It makes one content to live in Maine even with a cold May, when he reads of 88 in the shade in New York, Monday. Such a hot wave here would work lasting injury. It is well to be content and wait the sure coming of the summer days.

It isn't every state which has a Governor ready to step in and act in an emergency as does the honored chief executive of Maine. Governor Powers is proving faith in the good old State of Maine by service which the people will not forget.

The announcement is made, whether by authority or not, that President McKinley will spend a week in Maine, probably about the time of the state fair. The citizens of the Pine Tree State will give the chief magistrate of this nation a hearty welcome.

The trunk lines running out of Chicago are considering the advisability of establishing divine service on Sundays on their through trains. Here's a chance for those clergymen who are always clamoring for a low priced ticket. They can now earn their passage by preaching.

Mr. Edwin D. Mead, a well-known authority, declares that "Within the next few years we are bound to have the stiffer wrestle with the devil that the country has ever had." The man who has had a three months' tussle with the grip is prepared for anything and the sooner this wrestle is on the sooner it will be over.

The Methodist general conference at Chicago, after a long and heated debate, passed resolutions condemning the policy of the administration in the matter of the Army canton. If Christianity stands for anything, it should declare without equivocation against the liquor traffic everywhere, even though it be sanctioned by highest political authority of the land.

The event of seemingly greatest importance in the world the past week has been the prize fight in New York between Jeffries and Corbett the former champion. It is declared to be the "prettiest," "sweetest" and we suppose, "dearest" fight on record. To be sure it was brutal and protracted but this only

increased its importance. Strange that the brute still lingers in the breast of civilized Americans.

In spite of violent opposition the House of Representatives has declared in favor of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information regarding the materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, which is on file in the internal revenue office. If this information is made public it may settle the bogus butter fraud. It is well sometimes to know what is going into our stomachs. It may lead to a choice of articles.

The great electric railroad strike in St. Louis is the outcome of an emphatic refusal of the employees to recognize the labor unions to the extent of permitting those organizations to make regulations respecting the employment of labor which shall be binding on the employers. In other words, the employers refuse, practically, to abdicate their functions in the control of their employees, and to make membership in the labor organizations a condition of employment by them.

The possible tyranny of a union organized to protect labor finds an illustration in the action of the Secretary of National Granite Cutters' Union who has made a formal demand on the Quincy branch and West Quincy branch of the union to surrender their charters. The members of the union state that this high-handed proceeding on the part of Secretary Duncan is due to the fact that they incurred his displeasure by settling the granite strike on a 33 cents an hour minimum, instead of a 35 cents an hour minimum as he dictated.

The people of Maine will never ask the religious convictions of any instructor in our State University, or criticize an appointment because of church attendance. What will be wanted is service for the good of the state in accordance with the purposes of the institution, and this will satisfy. A most senseless rumor was that which intimated friction over this matter of religious belief. Give us broad men, leaders, full of enthusiasm, and no one will ask with what church they unite, what ticket they vote, or what newspaper they read.

Fifty years ago an immigrant blacksmith from Yorkshire, England, accompanied by his young wife, landed in New York, his worldly possessions consisting of good health, a clear brain and four pounds sterling. To-day the whole country honors the talented preacher, Rev. Robert Collyer, one of the grandest men of the century, who has forged a name and welded a reputation among the purest thinkers and clearest reasoners of his time. From the swill to the best pulpits of the land this noble man has forced his way, out of the conviction that he had a message to give which the world was waiting to hear.

Have you ever attempted to compute the financial loss in your own vicinity growing out of the rum traffic? It is a gain only to the man who sells it; it is a tremendous drain upon every other inhabitant whether he be a partaker or not. In the growing demand for retrenchment let us not overlook one of the chief sources of waste or burdens of public expense, the saloon. Casting aside all question of effect upon the individual physically and morally and viewed solely as a financial question, it seems as though he who thinks must be alarmed, yet there is total indifference. Human nature is a strange medley.

The prevailing sentiment in Maine is that decisive action will be taken by the next legislature looking to a readjustment of taxation on all classes of property. Some of the larger corporations pledge assistance. All that is needed to insure action is an earnest and united movement on the part of the grange. If this materializes reforms will be inaugurated. The inquiry of the fee system seems likely to be investigated and from every quarter there is demanded a repeal of laws granting fees, and the substitution of salaries thereby saving money for the state and counties. Reports are rife of an attack upon our agricultural appropriations, but these will not be disturbed though changes may be made in the manner of distribution.

Men scoff at the thought of danger of contagion in tuberculosis but the death of Dr. E. M. Heath, State Veterinarian of Conn., from this disease caught while inoculating a tuberculous calf six months ago, should inspire caution on the part of others. The doctor was injecting into the veins of the animal a dose of tuberculin when the syringe slipped, its point penetrated his knee, and some of the lymph escaped into the wound. A few days later he developed unmistakable symptoms of consumption. Eminent physicians were unable to give him relief, and on Saturday he died in great agony. He often pleaded with his physicians to give him a draught that would bring death and end his agony.

PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUDS IN FOOD PRODUCTS.

It passes comprehension that in all questions relating to purity of food products there is the greatest apathy and indifference. Suffering in far away India, death and disease in the most distant isles will at once provoke a response by the open hearted people of America, but the strongest logic and most persistent effort to arouse to the dangers, as well as frauds, of food adulteration at home are seemingly looked upon with disgust. We eat our meat and drink our milk careless whether they have been treated with the same agent as is used to embalm our dead, and praise the long keeping qualities of both. We buy the butter which is offered by the grocer and as long as it has no objectionable taste make no inquiries whether it has any connection with cow's milk or represents the refuse fats of diseased animals reclaimed under the magical touch of the chemist. Bread is bread and the more alum used the better if it gives color and

lightness and our mouths are not puckered in the eating. The farmers of Maine are encouraged to grow clover, which with which to dilute the coffee; the bottom of down east lakes or southern clay may furnish the bulk of weight in our candies, while glucose plays its part; five year old whiskey is being produced in twelve hours; the wool in the cloth we wear is made from shoddy; even the drugs we buy may not carry a trace of the article paid for; our jellies are but gelatine, while the fruit flavors perhaps are imitations, and even those made at home often are treated with anti-fermentine or some like substance. There is hardly a manufactured food product against which the charge of adulteration is not raised, yet we eat and drink as freely as ever trusting to providence to save from any dire results.

The report of the Dairy Bureau of Massachusetts, in another column will indicate the situation along a single line, and it but emphasizes the necessity for a thorough waking up on the part of the people to the necessity for legislation to protect from fraud and to require that every article offered for sale shall go upon the market for what it really is and not what it might purport to be.

Every man, woman and child is in danger from these frauds. If the meat and milk cannot digest then they are a menace to health. If the butter is made from animal fats then surely they play an altogether different part than that coming from milk. We load our systems with clay and mineral powders with which food products are weighted and wonder why the organs fail to successfully perform their functions. No question calls for more persistent discussion than this of pure food, none is more sadly neglected. In Congress a bill has been presented which is intended to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of beverages, foods, candies, drugs and condiments, and to regulate interstate commerce in such commodities.

It simply requires that every product offered for sale and which is transported from one state to another shall be branded through the name. It lifts an immense burden from the shoulders of the retailer, who, under extreme existing state laws, is made to bear the burden of the wrongdoing of the men outside his state who sell to him.

It permits him to secure a certificate of purity from the men from whom he purchases, and this enables the agent of the government to follow to its four corners the misbranded product and bring the penalties for violations of the proposed law upon the head of the guilty men and not upon the innocent druggist or the modest corner groceryman.

The committee also urges that the measure will help American foreign trade. "It is hardly to be expected," says the report, "that a foreign nation which has regulated its own food supply will submit to improperly branded products coming from the United States without protest."

American food products which have been shipped to foreign countries have found a ready market because of their excellent character and nutritive value and cheapness, but no sooner has one of these products secured a footing than the imitator has followed it up with a substitute which greatly impairs the market.

It will therefore be seen that not only the consumers of American products in this country, but the farmer, the manufacturer, the dealer and our exporter are all directly and individually interested in properly branding our food and drug products.

BOARD BULLETIN FOR MAY.

The Weed Question.

In reviewing the returns upon the weed question Sec. McKenney says: There are no unweeded evils, and so we find that the weed pest has indirectly led to practices that have developed the capacities of the soil to a considerable degree. The appearance of new weeds in any locality is usually due to some specific cause. These causes may be many, and may differ materially, but should be traced as closely as possible and means taken to prevent them.

Impure seed is probably one of the most frequent causes, and at the same time is the most easily remedied. With the seed guarantee which we now have and the free analysis which the Maine Experiment Station gives, no one need be deceived in the quality of seeds purchased. It is not wise to buy seeds whose chief merit is that they are cheap. No one should buy except from reliable seedsmen who are themselves buying direct from careful and experienced growers.

Edges and waste places may become nuisances and means of distributing large quantities of noxious seeds. It would seem wise to cause the removal of all obstacles from roadways so that they can be mown each year. Farm manures may contain large quantities of these seeds, and in their application care should be taken to cover them completely, with some implement like a plow, so that the seeds may be buried so deeply that but few of them will sprout. Every farmer should be prepared to identify at least the most common weed seeds.

A collection of these, together with most or all of the seeds usually sown in the locality, would be of much value for reference. Such a collection can easily be made during the summer months. A little attention and a few small bottles are all that is necessary. A small magnifying glass costing not more than \$1.50 will be of much assistance.

After reviewing the common weeds and the usual methods of exterminating them, the speaker said:

Among the new weeds mentioned by our correspondents are the orange hawkweed, which may be subdued by clean culture where it is practicable, and may be killed also by the application of salt, dry, at the rate of 18 pounds to the square rod or one and one-half tons per acre; the wild mustard in its different varieties, which may be eradicated by careful cultivation in hoed crops and by close mowing of grass fields; the black

mustard, which bears the darker yellow blossom and may come in clover seed or Hungarian; the kale or charlock, which has a lighter blossom and may come in oats, barley or other grain; the king devil weed which is a near relative of the hawkweed and can be controlled in about the same way, being fully as dangerous a weed, however; the evening primrose, which being a biennial may be controlled by stopping it from seeding for one season; and the dandelion which yields to cultivation in hoed crops, but must be removed by the spade in lawns or gardens.

Most of our correspondents appear to think that even with the advent of the newer weeds, they are more easily controlled, where farmers are painstaking, than formerly, because of the use of improved tillage implements. The sentiment is almost unanimous that a weed law would be inoperative, although some think the careful farmer should be protected in some way against his careless neighbor. A few correspondents estimate the annual loss by weeds at from 10 to 25 per cent of the crop. The best means for combating nearly all weeds in the nearly unanimous opinion of the writers, is by frequent shallow cultivation of hoed crops and by level culture.

The crop condition of the state is summarized as follows: Grass fields, generally good; but little winter-killing reported. Clover has wintered fairly well in most sections of the state. Season about the same as last year. Acreage of grain, as compared with last year, 101 per cent. Condition of crops, 1899, 18 cents, 1900, 26 cents; apples, 1899, \$2.40, 1900, \$2.95; poultry, 1899, 12 cents, 1900, 13 cents; eggs, 1899, 12 cents, 1900, 12 cents; butter, 1899, 19 cents, 1900, 20 cents; cows, 1899, \$34, 1900, \$35; sheep, 1899, \$30, 1900, \$30; wool, 1899, 18 cents, 1900, 22 cents.

THE SHEEP OF MAINE AND THE DOG LAW.

The fact that the tax on dogs increases the state treasury to the amount of \$30,000 and that the net amount remaining is large after paying for sheep killed leads the *Waterbury Mail* to discuss on the subject. We do not believe the implied charge of dishonesty in "finding a profitable market for unsalable members of the flock" intentional, neither do we think that the *Mail* is in earnest in saying that the farmers are selling "fourth class scabby and death stricken sheep at thoroughbred rates." One fact is entirely overlooked in all this talk.

The destruction of a sheep is not only the loss of an animal but far more than this it destroys the breeding of years and the breeding possibilities of the future. The sheep industry in Maine is not what it should be, insignificant it may seem, but the dogs have been the chief cause for its destruction. Sheep will increase when protection in breeding is made possible, compensation for loss is but a small item in the account.

The so-called dog law was passed for the purpose of providing funds for reimbursing farmers for the loss of sheep that were killed in pastures by dogs, bears, catamounts and other blood-thirsty animals, and the bill has not only accomplished what it set out to do, and provided a fair surplus to be devoted to other purposes, but in the hands of a few cunning farmers, who care more for gain than for honor, it has opened up a market for aged, sickly and unsalable sheep that is afforded in no other civilized community on earth.

In collecting sheep damages the owner of the dead and wounded animals applies to the selectmen of the town, who act as coroners to view the remains and fix the value on the same. The most expert shepherd in the world cannot distinguish a lean and languishing animal from a healthy one after it has been slain and mangled by wild animals.

The presumption is that the weaklings of the flock are killed, because they can be caught more easily than vigorous animals, but when the owner makes oath that the dogs or bears killed the pride of his flock the selectmen cannot dispute him, and allow him top-notch prices.

Thus by a little adroit misrepresentation, which nobody can detect, the dog shepherd sells four scabby sheep for the price of one, and the dog owner is charged for finely selected thoroughbreds, and the patently gullible old state foots all the bills.

What the dog tax yields a cash surplus of more than \$25,000 a year there are not a few towns in which the sheep damages amount to more than revenue from dogs, as the following list compiled from Mr. Simpson's latest report will show:

	From License	Paid for Damages
Athens	\$25 00	\$8 25
Cambridge	8 00	11 00
Calais	40 00	10 00
Enfield	57 00	68 50
Hancock	61 00	40 00
Lamoine	41 00	58 50
Litchfield	37 00	54 00
New Gloucester	142 00	189 50
Presque Isle	24 00	34 00
Robbinston	34 00	147 00
Somerville	18 00	20 00
West Gardiner	114 00	95 25
Winslow	98 00	211 00
Total	\$758 00	\$1,301 50

In other words, 15 towns which paid \$758 in dog taxes received \$1,301.50 for sheep killed by carnivorous animals. As the slaughter of sheep in Athens, Litchfield, Littleton and Robbinston was known to have been committed by bears and paid for out of the dog tax, it seems that in a few years no man can raise sheep in Maine with profit unless there are dogs or bears near by to afford a profitable market for unsalable members of the flock.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR IN MAINE.

Knox county is investigating a shooting affair in Bremen, Monday, when Henry Simmons shot and severely wounded his daughter, aged 14, and then killed himself, the shot which injured his daughter being intended for his wife.

It appears that Mrs. Simmons and her two children left her husband's home in Bremen, about one year ago, on account of his cruelty. Simmons was a hard drinker at times, and when under the influence of liquor had been in the habit of maltreating his wife. His abuse became unbearable and the woman and her children came to Thomaston and engaged a house on Water street, close to the bay. Mrs. Simmons was able, by hard work, to support the two children, one of whom is a daughter, 14 years of

age, who has been assisting her mother to earn a living.

Simmons, who continued to stay in Bremen after his family's departure, came to Thomaston, on Saturday, and about 11 o'clock, Monday night, while under the influence of strong drink, went to the home of his wife. He did not attempt to gain admission by pounding on the front door, but climbed on a shed, the top of which rested directly under a window in the rear of his wife's chamber. Simmons opened the window and passed in, flailing his wife and daughter occupying one bed and his little son asleep in an adjoining room.

The noise of Simmons' entrance aroused the woman, but she had time to light a lamp before her husband appeared by the side of the bed and held a revolver over her. Simmons told her that he had become tired of living apart from his family and had determined to shoot himself. The little boy at this point entered the room and both he and his mother begged Simmons not to harm himself and to stop drinking. Their entreaties seemed to enrage the man for he immediately aimed the weapon at his wife and told her he was going to shoot her. His hand was unsteady, and the bullet missed Mrs. Simmons, but wounded the daughter, who was close beside her, in the right breast. Simmons pulled the trigger again several times, but the cartridges failed to explode, or it is probable the entire family would have been wiped out. The man left the house, went to his boat, shot himself through the head, dying soon afterwards. The daughter, although painfully injured, will probably recover.

The *Guernsey Herd Register* for April is received from the secretary, Prof. W. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H., full of interesting matters of news for breeders of choice butter cows, line outs of noted Guernsey animals and breeding establishments, and the record of all transfers to date.

City News.

—The slot machines have gone, and the gambling spirit has received a check. —Work on the electric road to Togus will be commenced within two weeks if the location is decided upon.

—Arbor day was observed by the city schools, the planting of trees and a day in the woods being the programme. —The artillery of heaven was busy Monday evening and the electrical display something sublime. If this be the forerunner of the season it is one not to be forgotten.

—The city reports printed at the Farmer office were delivered to the city officials Tuesday in accordance with the city ordinances. The story told is one in which every voter will take just pride.

—An address upon "American literature in the last half of the present century," by Judge O. G. Hall, President of Unity Club, delivered at the closing session Monday evening, was a rich intellectual treat.

—Mr. Philip M. Hayden, son of Rev. C. A. Hayden, has been elected one of the editors of *Tufts Weekly*, a publication by the students of Tufts College. This is Mr. Hayden's freshman year and the election reflects credit in the position taken in his class.—One of the handsomest bits of horse-flesh driven on Augusta streets for a long time, was the three-year-old, Tartar, belonging to J. S. Sanborn of Elmwood stock farm, that was seen on the street yesterday. The horse is imported stock and has a proud pedigree. —*Kennebec Journal*.

—The Republican political campaign will practically open in this city next Thursday, with the holding of the caucus for election of delegates to the County Convention and nomination of candidates for representatives to the legislature. Party precedent as well as simple justice accords to Hon. J. H. Manley a renomination, and against this there should be no opposition. Ahy has he served the city and state in the past, faithfully he has performed his duty and every friend of Augusta will unite in according a full measure of praise for what he has accomplished in public service as well as private business for the benefit of his home city. Hon. E. C. Dudley, the popular treasurer of the Augusta Savings Bank, a man well equipped to serve his city or state, will doubtless be the nominee from the West side of the river, and that by acclamation.

County News.

—Commencement at Colby will commence June 23d and close June 27th. —The Republican County Convention will be held at City Hall, Augusta, June 12th.

—The new hotel at Belgrade opened Tuesday. This will be one of the noted resorts of Maine. —From every section of the county there come reports of damage by lightning during the heavy showers of Monday and Tuesday.

—Nelson S. Beane, oldest son of Judge E. O. Beane, Readfield, died at the home of his brother, Hon. F. E. Beane, Hallowell, Tuesday noon after a long illness.

—Kinwood Hotel, Readfield, is a credit to the town, both in external appearance and internal management. Better food and service could not be desired.

—A horrible fire was that at Waterville last Wednesday when the headless body of John McCormick was found on the railroad track. The last seen of him was at 11 o'clock at night when he left the mill to go home. He was from Gardiner and leaves a wife and two children.

—The schools at Lakeside are closed on account of diphtheria, 10 cases being reported in that town. Iva Turner, aged 10, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Turner of China, died last Saturday of the disease. Only two days before her death, she was attending school at Lakeside.

—Business will be lively at Togus this year, on account of the purchase and improvement of one hundred and forty acres additional to the farm and the erection of several buildings. No government on land care for its soldiers as

Have You Taken Advantage Of Our "Going Out of the Ready-Made Clothing Business Sale?"

If not, come immediately. There is always a choice even in as large a stock of fine clothing as ours. Many are taking advantage of this sale to buy their suit and overcoat for next winter. Why don't you? This sale includes our whole spring and summer stock of ready-made clothing. No goods reserved, no goods charged. All of our

\$8 Suits now	\$5.00
10 " " "	7 and 6.50
12 " " "	8.00
15 " " "	10.00
16 " " "	10.00
18 " " "	12.00
25 " " "	15.00

We are making the same large reduction in boys' and children's clothing. You can make a saving of \$1.00 to \$1.50 on men's trousers. This clearance sale applies to our ready-made clothing only. We shall continue our men's and women's tailoring and furnishing goods business.

Chas. H. Nason,
1 & 2 Allen's Building, Augusta, Maine.Crescent, Orient and Sterling Bicycles,
AT ALL PRICES.
Sherwin-Williams Mixed Paints,
OILS AND VARNISHES.
Send for color card.Hardware, Plumbing and Pipe,
Taber, Carey & Reid
AUGUSTA, MAINE.BERRY BASKETS
Increase the sale of your berries by packing them in clean, white, handsome baskets. They will show them to advantage, make them look brighter, and save all loss and waste. Standard pints and quarts. Write for prices. Baskets made to order. 3129

Kendall & Whitney, Portland, Maine.

Homes for the Summer

COBBOSESE FARM, East Winthrop, Me. On Lake Cobboeset. Best fishing in Maine. Delightful spot for summer home. Railroad station 4 miles. House newly rebuilt. Broad view of lake. Beautiful scenery. Good roads, pleasant drives. Terms, \$500.00

HILLSIDE FARM, Newport, Me. On Hillside station. High elevation; beautiful view; choice fishing; 40 per week.

STEADMAN FARM, Centre Street, Me. Pleasant location. Augusta station. Reasonable terms. Write for particulars.

HARDING FARM, South Union, Me. Quarter mile from station; finest location in Maine; two ponds; good fishing; terms, \$500.00

BAY VIEW CO' PAGE, Farm, on Me. Fine location; large rooms; good boating and fishing; board, per week, \$7.50. Mr. Buckman, 112 West Main St., Augusta, Me.

PRIME EAG CASE illustrated circular and price list free. Agent wanted. PRIME AYER JUNCTION, Maine.

PRIME SALE—Thoroughbred Berkshire swine. 100 lbs. live weight. \$1.00 per lb. F. H. CHANDLER, New Gloucester, Me. 2125

PRIME SALE OR EXCHANGE—A pair of horses weighing 3,000 lbs. a nice team. Offered for exchange for a lighter pair. J. L. HALL, West Gardiner, Me. Box 45. 2125

WANTED—A good, steady man, to work on stock farm. Apply to C. F. Cobb, South Vassalboro, Me. 2125

JOHN ROY wanted on a farm. Address: J. H. WHITNEY, Lakesboro, Me. 2125

PRIME WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS; 50 cents per pair. F. H. CHANDLER, New Gloucester, Me. 2125

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State News.

Fred Collin's house at South Washington, and household goods, were destroyed by fire, Monday morning. Mrs. Lucy Davis, thought to be the oldest lady in Maine, died at her home in Auburn, Monday night, at the age of 106.

Cantine has selected a site for its new Emerson memorial town hall, and now plans for a \$10,000 building are being prepared.

Monday night during the shower, the Baptist church at Greene was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss, about \$5,000.

A plucky Cornish lady, Mrs. Geo. A. Allen, finding burglars attempting to break into her husband's jewelry store, Monday night, fired five shots and drove them away without securing any booty.

The burning of the big ice houses just above Richmond, Monday night, destroyed 40,000 tons of ice and wiped out \$100,000 worth of property belonging to the American Ice Co. Only by hard work were the other buildings saved.

The establishment of a cold storage plant at Portland will be appreciated by the producers of perishable goods in New England. Its coming is but a step in the development of a great system of international cold storage.

One of the largest salmon ever caught on the Penobscot was captured in the weir of a Bucksport fisherman, Richard Whitmore Saturday morning; the fish weighed 34½ pounds and was three and a half feet in length, 11 inches deep and 4 inches through.

BROWNVILLE. The C. C. club report that, in spite of the rain, they had a good time on their excursion to Bangor last Thursday. Mrs. Mary Wilkins is very sick.—The schools in the rural districts began Monday, May 7th.—Mr. and Mrs. John Humphreys are the happy parents of a baby girl.

The election of a New York manager of the Lewiston and Bath electric road in place of Mr. A. F. Gerald who has been identified with the movement from the start, is one of the big surprises of the week. It looks very much like management by foreign rather than local interests.

William A. Roberts, one of the promoters of the electric street railway between Cherryfield and Milbridge, announces a granting of the petition for a charter and the road will be built this summer, six miles in length. Cherryfield is on the line of the Washington County railroad and Milbridge is on the coast.

ALMA. A. B. Erskine sold a good pair of oxen to L. D. Perkins of Damariscotta, the second pair he has sold this spring.—A. B. Erskine is loading piling for Portland.—J. A. Jewett is loading cars on the little railroad with hay and lumber at Head Tide.—Rev. C. H. Williams has been sick for a week or more but is better now.—We have very cold weather for planting. There is but little due yet.

The W. W. Patten Shank Company, North Anson, has just added a new peg machine to its plant, which makes shoe pegs right from the log. It is one of the latest machines made and greatly increases the number of pegs which can be made by this concern. The company is doing an excellent business this spring and has every promise of the best season it has ever had.

The body of a man about thirty-seven years old, was found badly mangled on the Maine Central track, near Cobb's Lane, Yarmouth, Wednesday morning. He evidently had been killed during the night and run over by several trains. His face looked as if it had been dragged some distance in the sand. It is supposed he was stealing a ride on the freight train. Both legs and one hand were crushed, the arms broken, the head cut and the body bruised and cut.

The assessors of Bucksport have nearly completed their work. The commitment book will soon be given to the treasurer and the tax bill sent out by the 25th of the present month, the rate being the same as last year, 20½ mills. In 1899 there were 702 polls; this year, 745, a falling off of

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The assessors of Bucksport have nearly completed their work. The commitment book will soon be given to the treasurer and the tax bills sent out by the 25th of the present month, the rate being the same as last year, 20½ cents. In 1899 there were 792 polls; this year, 785, a falling off of 17, while the increase in bicycles is 20. There is a total valuation of \$907,003, an increase of \$42,222; the amount by tax, raised in 1899, was \$22,000; this year, \$22,812, or \$752 more than last.

Zenas Thompson & Bro., Portland's famous carriage manufacturers, have completed a handsome vehicle destined to go to the Soldier's Home at Togus. It is adapted for the purposes of a bus or ambulance, as may be desired, and is to be a gift from two old soldiers. The vehicle bears the following inscription: "Presented to the Medical Department of the Eastern Branch, National Home, D. V. S., by Zedekiah Thompson and Clarence S. Gregg for the benefit of their fellow comrades."

On account of the greatly increased cost of all kinds of building materials, the appropriation of \$150,000 made by the last legislature for the completion of the new Eastern Maine Insane Hospital at Bangor will not be enough by about \$50,000 to complete the building, and it is said that, rather than have the work stop now, when the available funds are almost exhausted, Gov. Powers will advance the money from his own pocket, waiting to the next legislature for reimbursement, just as he did in 1898, when there was no money available for the fitting out of the Maine soldiers for the Spanish war.

After all this delay matters are at a standstill in the Sprague murder case at St. Servick on account of County Attorney Mathews being obliged to be present at the supreme judicial court in Anson. Deputy Sheriff Mills will at once take up the case where he left it, Monday afternoon, and despite the fact that he said in Saco, Monday evening, that "no person will be arrested this week for the murder of Fannie Sprague," it is known there that should the town authorities secure the few minor points of evidence necessary to clinch the case, an immediate arrest will follow the feet-

ing being strong that they know the man.

A great section of the estate of the late Gen. Samuel P. Hersey was willed to the city of Bangor for educational use. Eighteen years before the testator had made his will, a committee of the city council, called upon to fix the valuation, established the value of the timber lands, which he devised in trust to Bangor, at \$161,088.42. Sixteen years later and two years before, by the terms of the will, the property could be divided, the State assessors placed the valuation at \$553,781.87, or \$392,693.45 more than the valuation fixed by the trustees of the estate and the city council committee. It is not surprising that the city is taking steps to secure its right to the timber lands.

JEFFERSON. During the heavy thunder shower Tuesday afternoon the house of Hugh Keen was struck by lightning and considerable damage done on account of the singular pranks of the lightning. It split the main chimney from top to bottom and went into the ell, smashed all the dishes in the dish closet, tore off the door, tore the ceiling off one window without breaking the glass, broke two pictures all to pieces, made some holes in its swift passage, tore off shingles and clapboards. There were five persons in the house, and strange as it may seem no one was injured. There was a good deal of smoke and a little fire which was soon extinguished. The property was insured.

HARMONY. Ellie Stafford has gone to Shirley to teach in the same school where she has taught several terms.—Irvin Hurd is working in the mill at Hartland.—Edwin Bailey has gone to Seattle, Washington, and expects to leave there for Alaska about May 20th, accompanied by Hartie Chadbourne.—Willie Tripp is home from Portland where he has been attending Shaw's Business College.—George Ricker has bought the Clifford Hight farm, and moved on to it.

The cold weather has somewhat retarded spring work and but little planting has been done. Quite a heavy thunder shower passed over this place Monday forenoon, and the rain has helped vegetation much.—Errol Reed returned recently from Florida where he spent the winter for his health. His friends are glad to see him back again.—Work has begun on the foundation of F. O. Turner's store.

BROOKSVILLE. Wm. Thompson, an aged and respected farmer, died at Mere Point last Monday. He cultivated a large farm and was a hardworking man. Living near the seaside cottage he found a ready market for the production of his farm. Notwithstanding his advanced age, 84 years, he was often in our market in the coldest weather the past winter with nice fruit for sale. He was born in Bowdoin but had resided at Mere Point many years.—The past week has been unusual cold for so late in the season.—The thermometer was below the freezing point four mornings and ice formed one-fourth of an inch thick.—Bowdoin College has received a donation of \$25,000 from Mrs. W. W. Rice of Worcester, Mass., as a memorial of her husband, Hon. W. W. Rice, a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1846.—Miss Caroline Otis, aged 78 years, died on Saturday last. She was a daughter of the late Capt. James Otis of this town.

During the heavy showers Tuesday lightning struck the farm buildings owned and occupied by Frank L. Gagne on the Norridgewood road. Two barns together with 40 tons of hay, four cows, 20 sheep and farm tools and the large frame house that had been a landmark in that part of the town were burned. Loss, \$5000; insured for \$2500. Also the Catholic church at South Paris, and the farm buildings of James A. Thurston, Bethel. The lightning struck one end of the barn, and so soon was the building enveloped in flames that six horses and seven cattle were burned, besides nearly all the other contents, including some 30 harnesses, 30 tons of hay and a large number of dowsels which were stored there. The long ell and large main house which all adjoined were burned. Considerable of the furniture was saved but in a damaged condition. The buildings were some of the best in Bethel and were formerly occupied by Benj. R. Bryant, who some years ago sold to Mr. Thurston and removed to Massachusetts. There was \$3000 insurance, but it is reported that the loss is nearly \$7000.

WINTERPORT. The Winterport creamery is now taking about one thousand gallons cream a week for which they have a good market.—Farmers are hoping for better weather as it has been very cold.—Sheep and lambs are doing very well this year and the outlook for an increase in flocks is promising.—A. J. Clarke has a fine Shorthorn registered bull, purchased of C. P. Woodbury, Brookside farm, Lincoln. He is not yet two years old and bids fair to be a good one.—Cows are getting out to pasture and with warmer weather, farmers are looking for a reduction in the grain bill.—The shadow of grip and severe cold seems to be passing over and sickness is not so prevalent.—Mrs. Jere Holmes of Killingwood's Corner is in very poor health; also Mrs. Feltich Ellingwood experienced a slight shock last week.—Walter Littlefield has been appointed to succeed Rev. D. H. Piper as superintendent of schools in this town.—Shad have been very scarce on the Penobscot this season.—The increase in bicycle riding goes to show roads are getting smoother, but they have been very bad this spring.—Mr. Alonzo Low of this town has a flock of three sheep from which he has seven good lambs.

Our old friend, so widely known in Maine, Hon. Seward Dill, writes me a long and interesting letter from Sequel, Cal, under date of May 4. "The Major" is just getting into ordinary health again after an attack of grip. He says: "There has been a great mystery here; grain sowed for hay (black oats)" is not over 5 or 6 inches high, and with many yellow leaves. We have lately discovered that this is the work of a maggot in the center of each stalk which works its way down to the earth. This is as bad as the Hessian fly of years ago. Mr. Dill says that not one-fourth of a

MARK LEMON



Was one of the best known and most valued contributors to London "Punch" in its early days.

His wit flavored the paper and added much to what was already good.

Lemon to-day is good in various kinds of punch, and many people think a bit of lemon is a good addition to a cup of tea.

It takes more than the flavor of lemon alone, however, to insure a choice cup of tea.

You must first buy a tea that is right, such tea, for instance, as Chase & Sanborn sell.

Their package teas are undoubtedly the best that money can buy, put up as they are in pound and half-pound airtight leaded forms.

This prevents any loss of strength; and secures to the consumer their original freshness and quality.

Their leading kinds are Kohinor, an English breakfast tea, the Orloff, a Formosa Oolong, and the Orange Pekoe, noted for its delightful flavor.

They are all equally good, however, and each the best of their kind.

Sold only in pound and half-pound airtight packages.

One pound makes over 200 cups.

Chase & Sanborn's Teas.

crop will be raised this season owing to this fact. Mr. Dill also writes some very interesting things about the pre-historic people of Arizona, and the huge remains in stone buildings out of quarries with, doubtless, no tools except hardened copper. Perhaps, if the Farmer wishes, I will sometime make resume of this matter for the young people who read the seventh page more particularly than other parts of its columns.

Speaking of a young man of Sequel in whom "The Major" has a deep interest, he says: "Mr. — has at this time one horse, one cow, one heifer calf, 600 hens and chicks and only 13 Belgian rabbits; yet within a week three of the rabbits will litter little ones, and they only have to litter to sixteen a-piece at each litter!" To this stock should be added the dog and cat. It is not a necessary sequence to a cold, backward May that farmers cannot do profitable work; there is plowing, the hauling of manure, repairs of fences, sowing of peas and of oats, all of which can be done to even better advantage in cold than in hot weather. While it is true that such continuous cold weather is the exception, my weather record shows that we have had many extremes at times far more severe than anything yet. In 1884, there was a snow-fall here May 14, and also on May 30. On June 13 and 13 of same year there was severe frost; and on the night of the 14th a regular freeze, and all crops above ground (hoed crops) were killed. We have raised good corn which was planted June 1. I could add much more on this subject if it were necessary. We are all forgetful at times.

SUMNER. Bessie Doble now occupies the rent over the Coburn store. Every rent at W. Summer village is occupied, or will be at once.—Wallace Chandler's business has rapidly increased during the past two years. He has nearly twice the amount of lumber in his yard he has ever had in the past and finds his gasoline engine a great convenience.—Mrs. Louise Gurney has returned to her summer home at West Summer village for the season. Also Mrs. Nickerson and brother who have leased the Wallace Ryerson place for a year.—Mrs. Cynthia Bibeau is at home after a winter's absence.—Miss Edith Newton from East Bucksfield teaches at W. Summer village where the schoolhouse has been newly painted and a fence built around it. Miss Margaret Heald from N. Bucksfield teaches the Pleasant Pond school, Miss Frances Sewall from Summer Hill, who recently returned from Auburn, the Doble school, and Miss Gertrude Palmer of E. Summer the school at that place. Mr. Fred Palmer carries Master Richard Palmer and the scholars from the Bonney school district to the East Summer school.

—Miss Lena Sewall, who is teaching in New Gloucester, came home Saturday and returned Monday.—Alvin Pacific has been in poor health all winter so his neighbors turned out and fitted his house for the store.—Mr. Tracy of Deerfield has bought six good cattle in this vicinity, four of Moses Young, N. Hartford, and one pair of Oscar Newell, pastured in this vicinity.—This season Mr. E. G. Doble will build an addition to his barn and Mr. Joseph Noyes an ice house.—Willie G. Cushman is learning plumbing with Mr. John Chase of Lewiston.—Alvin Garey sold his carriage horse last week to E. T. Brown of Auburn.—Mr. Wm. Bonney's health is improving. He is now able to ride on pleasant days.—Oxford County Teachers' Association meets at Bucksfield village May 18-19th.

WASHINGTON. Ernest Sylvester, assistant keeper of the Boston Light, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Sylvester.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shattuck have gone to Bridgewater, Mass., where he has a situation at the state farm.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Overlook visited at Appleton, last week.—Rev. W. M. Brewster of Rockland will preach at the Christian Endeavor Chapel, Razorsville, next Sunday evening.—Lyman Merrifield of South Hope is visiting at Newell Jones's—Miss Sadie Jones, who works at Union, is home on a short vacation.—Lena Sylvester of Centre Montville visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Sylvester, Sunday.—Fred Collins's house and household goods, in the lower part of the town, were consumed by fire, Sunday morning.

Loss, about \$900; fully insured.—Mr. Lane, the new pastor at the M. E. church, is very much liked.—Miss Jennie Clark has returned from Rockland, where she has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. H. L. Russell.—Mrs. Skinner of Appleton, is keeping house for J. W. Farrar.—Mrs. Sarah Savage is visiting her niece, Mrs. W. E. Overlook.—The spring mud is over, and has left the roads in a very bad condition. They have already had to work on the road in several places.—Many of the farmers have done some planting, but the nights are so cold and these very heavy rains will probably rot the seed.—A forest fire, at Razorsville, Monday and Tuesday of last week, destroyed over \$2,000 worth of lumber, burning over about 100 acres.—The schools began this week with the following teachers: Maud Bowes, Razorsville; Murry Carroll, Ridge District; Winnie Chaplin, Branch; Georgia Bowes, Hodge; Maggie Davis, Hopkins; Angie Morse, Light; Alice Shattuck, Mountain, and Miss Sidelinger, the McDowell.—Master Dwight and Andrew Collins of Appleton have been visiting friends here.—There have been all kinds of weather for the past week. Monday the thermometer was 90° above zero; Wednesday it rained torrents all day; Saturday it snowed hard in the forenoon, and in the afternoon there was a thunder shower.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shattuck went to Augusta, last week, on a short visit.—Will some one, through the columns of the Farmer, tell me what makes cattle chew old shingles and pieces of boards? I have a cow, five years old, that has taken up that habit the past winter. She never did it before. I also have a yearling heifer that does the same, and the other cattle don't; they all have the same kind of feed, and drink at the same trough. They are fat and sprightly and seem to be perfectly healthy; these two are crazy for old shingles, the others never offer to touch them. Have any of our readers had any such experience? If they were poor I should think they were hungry, but they are fat and have had plenty of salt all winter.

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 From our midst with sudden flight
 Hath flown the third and joyous light.
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List to Nature, one and all;
 Learn a lesson in the fall,
 When the leaves of summer fade
 And the flowers that God hath made
 Ere the frosts of winter kill
 And the snow-drifts line the hill,
 Little birdsies southward fly,
 And to us they say good-bye.
 In a bright and sunny land,
 Join a gay and singing band.
 So our Walter, full of fun,
 Went when life had just begun.
 Left his school-mates and his play
 For an endless summer's day.
 Left his book with pictures bright,
 For a home where all is light.
 Though we miss the birdsie here,
 Though the winter months are drear,
 Nature whispers in our ear,
 They are happy, never fear,
 And to you will come a day
 When the cares shall roll away,
 In a life that knows no end,
 We shall meet, as friend with friend.
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EDUCATION OR MONEY.

Which is better for a young man starting in life, a college education or money, presumably about the sum necessary for the college course. The majority of men have made what is generally called a success of life, without the aid of either, and those are not for our consideration. The class we are to notice particularly is those whose parents are so situated that they can do one of two things for their children, start them in life with a certain amount of capital or give them a college education.

It seems to me that the education is certainly the more desirable of the two, and if a young man had money given him at the beginning of life, my advice to him would certainly be to invest it in educating himself especially for whatever he seemed to be adapted for. There is great demand now for the educated man, and the one so fitted will outstrip all others. Perhaps it would be well to ask right here who is successful in life?

It is not the man who has made his millions by honest and industrious labor or at the expense of his own honor and integrity, or at the expense of the appetites and passions of others. It is not necessarily the moneyed man at all, but the one who, with his tastes and habits refined by education and culture, follows an employment suited to his ability, with such profit that he is enabled to surround his family with the comforts and conveniences of life and is not obliged to consider all luxuries beyond his means. He will find time to enjoy with his family the best things life affords; music, literature, art or science and will enjoy himself most, not when with companions seeking excitement but with congenial friends, who find their highest enjoyment in the cultivation of the mind.

The man to thoroughly enjoy country life should be such an one; and while pursuing his vocation, perhaps in the city, yet seeks a dwelling among the haunts of nature where leaving behind him all the perplexities connected with his business, under the influence of his family and home, he can thoroughly enjoy the closing hours of the day in a more adapted to his cultured tastes. This man will live longer, and enjoy more than the one who, receiving money at the beginning of life, invests it and is harassed with anxiety for fear he'll lose his little all in some scheme which seems so feasible but at the same time has a great deal of uncertainty about it.

The accumulating of wealth, or the handling of money, tends to lose for a person all the little innate delicacy born in him, and constant striving after riches subverts the mind from what it was originally intended by the Almighty, the uplifting and up-building of mankind.

I base all my talk upon the idea that success in life is not dollars and cents, but something more to be desired. Now dollars and cents are absolutely needless to all that I have pictured, and the person who has the college education has at his command the necessary capital to invest and draw upon to attain these desirable surroundings. Most important of all, he has the ability to enjoy them, which can only come through intelligent understanding of the same. For girls, as for boys, I would commend the higher college education, and for the same reasons it enables them to make the most that they can of themselves.

I would have both sexes, when choosing a life companion, take such an one as will be mentally capable of enjoying the same pastimes. But the mother of children, more especially than the father, ought to be a person fitted by education to be the guide and companion of her offspring and form in them such tastes as will create a desire for the higher and ennobling aims of life. Innate refinement seems to be more natural to woman than to man and with this instinct cultivated, as it is in the higher institutions of learning, we shall continue to hold the same we now have, that of the most intelligent nation in the world.

I do not thoroughly believe in education not educating to death, but I think that every one is better off in proportion to

C. W. Roenbach, (51st St. and Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.,) wrote, Feb. 17, 1898, "I have been troubled with

QUINCY SORE THROAT

for ten years, and I find

Palmer's Lotion

"the quickest remedy I ever tried."

Lotion Soap

Prevents and assists in curing all skin diseases. At Druggists only.

As she fell as full of promise when she began. When she finished, it was heartbroken, strident. It had been torn in two by the conflicting elements of misery and redemptive.

"I don't understand," began Priscilla faintly.

Stormmouth turned and confronted her sternly. "Listen," he urged. "Don't try to understand. Don't try. There is no slaughter of the innocent in our world today so inhuman, so utterly unworthy of a counter woman's movement, as the manipulated or otherwise, as that the American song birds abroad."

"I would like to see—God help them!—that the world is not full enough of birds with-out them."

"I would like to see," said Priscilla firmly.

Stormmouth eyed her narrowly.

"What do you want?" he demanded.

"Try to sing."

"If you sing," he said, "you will regret to laugh. Why not do both and remain at home!"

Priscilla's eyes filled with tears.

"They would all be so disappointed," he murmured, "if I lost all my friends."

Stormmouth laid a firm hand upon her wrist. "You are thinking," he urged, "that others have succeeded. You are thinking that courage is your fortitude; that immortality is your birth-right; that a broader field stretches before you than the narrow track of them."

"Remember what I tell you, Priscilla. Now now, when your illusions have vanished. Vanity lies at the root of your desire. You will lose woman's best opportunity, wifehood and motherhood, chasing a chimera. You will give up your chance for disreputation, your freshness for unattained opportunity. You will ruin your youth for mediocre notoriety. Count on your fingers today the American girls who have succeeded on the stage of the Grand Opera. Ask them if their life is not a Calvary." He stopped.

"The girl you speak of," Priscilla questioned gently, her eyes still moist and her lips quite ashen—"who was she?"

"She was my sister," said Stormmouth.

"Did she sing at the Grand Opera?"

"No," answered Stormmouth, "a strength and times no. She spent money, time, youth and patience waiting. Then she came home, crept like a tired bird to her heart, and—"

CLIPPING RATES.

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THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION to the *Maine Farmer*, paid in advance, only \$1.00 for 52 weeks. We will send with the *Farmer* any of the publications listed below, at the following greatly reduced prices:

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Combination, Self-Pronouncing Bible, in flexible covers, patent index; an elegant Bible for teachers or students; large size, large print, fine paper,	3.50	2.50

These great offers are for old or new subscribers alike. If any one desires clipping rates with; any paper or magazine outside this list, please write this office.

Beyond this the *Farmer* is able to make the following offers to subscribers, old and new. We will send the thrilling story, "In His Steps," by Rev. C. M. Sheldon, the most popular book of the year, on receipt of 10 cents.

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 When the leaves of summer fade
 And the flowers that God hath made
 Ere the frosts of winter kill
 And the snow-drifts line the hill,
 Little birdsies southward fly,
 And to us they say good-bye.
 In a bright and sunny land,
 Join a gay and singing band.
 So our Walter, full of fun,
 Went when life had just begun.
 Left his school-mates and his play
 For an endless summer's day.
 Left his book with pictures bright,
 For a home where all is light.
 Though we miss the birdsie here,
 Though the winter months are drear,
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 They are happy, never fear,
 And to you will come a day
 When the cares shall roll away,
 In a life that knows no end,
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Which is better for a young man starting in life, a college education or money, presumably about the sum necessary for the college course. The majority of men have made what is generally called a success of life, without the aid of either, and those are not for our consideration. The class we are to notice particularly is those whose parents are so situated that they can do one of two things for their children, start them in life with a certain amount of capital or give them a college education.

It seems to me that the education is certainly the more desirable of the two, and if a young man had money given him at the beginning of life, my advice to him would certainly be to invest it in educating himself especially for whatever he seemed to be adapted for. There is great demand now for the educated man, and the one so fitted will outstrip all others. Perhaps it would be well to ask right here who is successful in life?

It is not the man who has made his millions by honest and industrious labor or at the expense of his own honor and integrity, or at the expense of the appetites and passions of others. It is not necessarily the moneyed man at all, but the one who, with his tastes and habits refined by education and culture, follows an employment suited to his ability, with such profit that he is enabled to surround his family with the comforts and conveniences of life and is not obliged to consider all luxuries beyond his means. He will find time to enjoy with his family the best things life affords; music, literature, art or science and will enjoy himself most, not when with companions seeking excitement but with congenial friends, who find their highest enjoyment in the cultivation of the mind.

The man to thoroughly enjoy country life should be such an one; and while pursuing his vocation, perhaps in the city, yet seeks a dwelling among the haunts of nature where leaving behind him all the perplexities connected with his business, under the influence of his family and home, he can thoroughly enjoy the closing hours of the day in a more adapted to his cultured tastes. This man will live longer, and enjoy more than the one who, receiving money at the beginning of life, invests it and is harassed with anxiety for fear he'll lose his little all in some scheme which seems so feasible but at the same time has a great deal of uncertainty about it.

The accumulating of wealth, or the hoarding of money, tends to lose for a person all the little innate delicacy born in him, and constant striving after riches subverts the mind from what it was originally intended by the Almighty, the uplifting and up-building of mankind.

I base all my talk upon the idea that success in life is not dollars and cents, but something more to be desired. Now dollars and cents are absolutely needless to all that I have pictured, and the person who has the college education has at his command the necessary capital to invest and draw upon to attain these desirable surroundings. Most important of all, he has the ability to enjoy them, which can only come through intelligent understanding of the same. For girls, as for boys, I would commend the higher college education, and for the same reasons it enables them to make the most that they can of themselves.

I would have both sexes, when choosing a life companion, take such an one as will be mentally capable of enjoying the same pastimes. But the mother of children, more especially than the father, ought to be a person fitted by education to be the guide and companion of her offspring and form in them such tastes as will create a desire for the higher and ennobling aims of life. Innate refinement seems to be more natural to woman than to man and with this instinct cultivated, as it is in the higher institutions of learning, we shall continue to hold the same we now have, that of the most intelligent nation in the world.

I do not thoroughly believe in education not educating to death, but I think that every one is better off in proportion to

C. W. Roenbach, (51st St. and Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.,) wrote, Feb. 17, 1898, "I have been troubled with

QUINSEY SORE THROAT

for ten years, and I find

Palmer's Lotion

"the quickest remedy I ever tried."

Lotion Soap

Prevents and assists in curing all skin diseases. At Druggists only.

KLY TRIBUNE.

The Leading National
For Progressive
Villagers.

the American People, from the At-
torney movement calculated to advance
country people in every State in the
United States.

It is the duty of the newspaper to
be guided by its market reports,
and to give its instructions in raising their
crops.

"The People's Paper" for the en-
tire news of the Nation and World.
But we furnish it

One Year for \$1.25.
THE FARMER PUBLISHING

they always stand in the way of
development, just out of the possibility
of their superior strength, if not destruc-
tive. The weekly felt as though she
was putting a big prop away from her,
she had concluded to "live for her."
"I was a hard tug, to be sure, but
I might as well recognize it as I was
as last the absolute, unflinching in-
tegrity of her high minded intention.
Stormy straightened himself up
openly. He was very tall and broad
and fine, Priscilla thought.

It seems to me," said he slowly, "I
can quite forget that crossing of
the sea. It was stormy, but I don't
remember it. It was not a pleasant trip."
Priscilla was silent.

"I am very happy to have met you,"
said Priscilla, "continued the manly,
firm voice. "Do you wish me to carry
any message to your father?"
"I can write," said Priscilla.
And sing," suggested Stormy
presumably, with a mischievous twinkle.
This was the last straw.

"How dare you?" cried Priscilla,
"you are laughing at me!"
Stormy followed her into the lit-
tle room for an instant. Mary had
run the way ahead.

No," he said, "not laughing at you,
but looking at you." A strong firm
hand fell on her shoulder and gripped
it.

Priscilla was silent.
"It is as if you were round to the
other. Another gentle hand lifted her
and softly raised her lovely speak-
ing face. "Goodbye," said Stormy
and went.

"You are a snip," remarked Priscilla.
"point of fact, if there is one word
lost in the English language it is
this." Why do you use it, then?" asked
Priscilla.

(To be continued.)
Best for the Bowels.
The matter which all you, headache to a can-
cer who will never get well until your bowels
are in order. CASCARETS help nature, cure
without a gripe or pain, produce easy
movements, ease you just to the point
of getting your health back. CASCARETS
are the only medicine that can be taken
in any form, and are stamped on in
every bottle.

nothing is impossible to the man who
will and will do. This is the only law of
life.

RATES.
The Maine Farmer, paid in advance,
with the Farmer any of the publica-
tions reduced prices:

Price With
Separately Farmer.
\$1.00 \$1.25
2.00 2.00
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Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master, ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer, F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Secretary, E. H. LEST, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee, ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LEST, Auburn.
L. W. JONES, Dexter.
BROTHER BRUCE, East Kitteridge.
R. D. LEAVITT, Howe's Corner.
COLUMBUS HAYWOOD, Mayville Ctr.
Grange Gatherings.
May 17—York Pomona, Lincolnton.
May 17—Excelsior Pomona, North Jay.
June 12—Oxford Pomona, Hebron.
June 12—Andover Pomona, Durham.

State Sec. Libby expected to organize a new grange at Winslow's Mills, Waldoboro, Tuesday.

State Master Gardner conferred the last degree upon a class of 22 at Lake View grange, Auburn, Saturday.

Dirigo grange, Freedom, added 4 new members at the last meeting and discussed whether the farmer received as good pay for his labor as the mechanic.

State Master Gardner conferred the last degree on a large class at Farmington grange, Wednesday. So the good work goes on and the order is making rapid headway in every direction.

Waldo County Pomona met with Myrtle grange, Belmont, eleven granges represented, and a spirited meeting held. The next meeting will be with Dirigo grange, Freedom, June 5th.

Mr. Andrew H. Ward, Boston, the well known writer on fertilizers, their value and the source of supply, lectured before Norway grange, Saturday afternoon, his lecture being received with words of approval by all present.

Kennebec Valley grange, Madison, conferred the last degrees on three and related one at its last meeting, as well as received three applications. At the next session, May 24, a fine programme will be presented, with refreshments at the close.

At the last regular meeting of the Parkman grange, Wednesday, May 9, the third and fourth degrees were conferred on 11 new members, after which came an oyster supper. There were 84 present, also visiting members from Dexter, Bangorville and Garland granges. Interesting remarks were listened to by Mr. and Mrs. Bishop of Bangorville and Mr. and Mrs. Arno of Dexter.

Regular meeting of Wales grange, No. 40, P. of H., Saturday night. After business came conferring first and second degrees. Lecture programme, reading by Beale Ham, recitation by Walter Warren. A sociable and dance, May 23, for the young people, with cake, pie and coffee. Regular meeting, May 26. Conferring third and fourth degrees, with harvest feast. Five sisters are to tell how to get a good farm dinner; what to have and how to cook it.

May 12 was matrons' day at Canton grange. Every office was filled by a sister in a very acceptable manner, with Sister A. B. Briggs in the chair. In the forenoon, the third and fourth degrees were conferred on a class of six. In the afternoon, a fine literary programme was carried out by the sisters alone. We have a good attendance and good interest in our grange meetings. The G. A. R. boys are invited to meet with us at our next meeting, May 26, to be present at dinner and the afternoon entertainment. In the forenoon the first and second degrees will be given to a class recently voted in.

Oxford Pomona Grange will hold its June meeting at Hebron on 2d Tuesday.

OVERWORK

You know all about it. The rush, the worry, the exhaustion. You go about with a great weight resting upon you. You can't throw off this feeling. You are a slave to your work. Sleep fails, and you are on the verge of nervous exhaustion.

What is to be done? Take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For fifty years it has been lifting up the discouraged, giving rest to the overworked, and bringing refreshing sleep to the depressed.

No other Sarsaparilla approaches it. In age and in cures, "Ayer's" is "the leader of them all." It was old before other sarsaparillas were born.

It is a fact.

Ayer's Pills aid the action of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. They cure biliousness.

Write the Doctor.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Programme: Opening in 5th degree; business; conferring 5th degree; ladies' half hour; topic: "Whether it pays to give girls on the farm a college education," opened by Emma M. Phillips of Hebron; recitations by Madeline Moody of Hebron, Minnie Cox of Norway, and a member of Paris grange; by Franklin grange; topic for discussion, "In what way can farmers cooperate in the purchase of supplies?" C. W. Cummings; music furnished by Hebron grange. Those granges voting to give two cents annually, to clothe Ethel Hodgkins, can pay same to H. D. Hammond, Paris, who will act as treasurer of the fund.

At the regular meeting of Manchester grange, held Saturday evening, May 12, one candidate was instructed in the third and fourth degrees. A bountiful supper was served, after which the following programme was carried out: Question, "To what extent can home influence promote the cause of temperance?" Remarks were made by J. W. Emery, T. N. Davis, Mrs. M. D. Mayo and others. Song, B. R. Niles; paper, "A sketch of the life of Francis E. Willard," by M. Alice Mayo; reading, Hattie Davis; a very interesting reading by Sister Black of North Augusta grange. Seven visitors were present from North Augusta grange. Next meeting, May 26.

Knox Pomona grange met with West-Keegan grange of South Thomaston, on Thursday, April 19, being postponed from Wednesday on account of the storm. It was 3.30 P. M. before opening, on account of the threatening weather and bad roads, which were also a cause for the small attendance. First on the programme was an organ duet by the Misses Glover, which was well received. The address of welcome by the Master of the home grange, A. W. Butler, told in words the spirit that was everywhere present, and the response by Mrs. Warren Gardner of Rockland, was a fine piece of work, and voiced the sentiments of all the visitors. The next was an organ solo by Miss Jennie Putnam, which was also much enjoyed. The question, "That it is for the best interest of the country that the lathism Canal be immediately constructed and controlled by the country," was discussed for some time, and some valuable and interesting information gathered from the remarks. A violin solo by Miss Phoebe Anderson was finely played. It being late, a recess was called for supper, when a good deal of fun, noise, beans, etc., were enjoyed. After the recess a large class was obligated in the 5th degree, 28 in all. The degree could not be worked in form, as intended, on account of some of the officers not being present. After closing Pomona, the home grange gave a very fine "Hoop Drill" and farce. Space forbids going into details, but all said that the drill was the best thing they had ever seen in that line, and the farce very funny and well acted.

A regular meeting of Kennebec Pomona grange was held with Branch Mills grange May 9. Worthy Master F. C. Drummond presiding. The fifth degree was conferred upon 12 candidates, after which a recess was declared for dinner. Called to order at 1.30, and Worthy Lecturer E. T. Clifford had charge of the exercises. The first paper was by Bro. R. Reed of So. China; subject, "Corn Culture." Bro. Reed speaks on a good lot of barn manure and plows it in, seven inches deep. Uses corn planter. Pulverizes very thoroughly with harrow. If the soil is lumpy, it should be rolled after each harrowing. The weeder is very important and should be started before the corn is up. If using commercial fertilizer alone, 300 lbs. muriate potash, 300 lbs. nitrate soda, 900 acid phosphate, will produce 100 bushels per acre. "Economy in Labor" was the subject of a good lecture by Bro. W. J. Thompson. Worthy Lecturer Clifford said a hen, at the house where he stopped the night before, was practically carrying out this idea by coming into the back room and laying her egg in the egg case, ready for market. The address of welcome was by Sister Worthing. Response by Bro. Barton. Interesting select readings by Bro. I. T. Merrill and Sister Nelson. Song by Bro. Worthing. Suggestions and remarks in regard to "Old Home Week" were made by Bros. Collins, Drummond, Thompson, Barton and Woods. Good music was furnished by Branch Mills grange choir. Vote of thanks extended Branch Mills grange for entertainment. Closed in form. Next meeting with Sidney grange, June 13.

SOMERSET POMONA GRANGE.
This grange held one of its most interesting and profitable meetings with Fairview grange of Smithfield, May 8th. The meeting was called to order by Overseer Salley, and a very cordial welcome was extended to the Pomona by Bro. Downes. Worthy Master of Fairview grange, and the response by Bro. Ames of Somerset grange, was quite as heartily given. Very interesting recitations were delivered by Sisters Josie Decker, Edith Newcomb and Bro. Carroll Holmes and a carefully prepared and well received paper was read by Sister Alta M. Thompson. The question, "Are we, as Patrons of Husbandry, living up to our obligations?" was opened with a well written paper by Sister Elizabeth Crowell, and discussed by Sisters Sprague Taylor of Fairfield, Mildred Tyler of Mercer, and Sisters Lilla Tuttle and Annette Burgess of Smithfield. Bro. Downes' remarks on this question were worthy of special mention. He spoke from the experience of a Master, and insisted that the most important of all obligations was attending the regular meetings and thus keeping up good interest.

The next question, "What shall we do

or the left. The farmer of the future on his automobile machine propelled by electricity or perhaps by some as yet undiscovered power, must think even more quickly.

The farmer of the future will farm on very different lines than he of today. He will know exactly what pays and what does not, just as accurately as the manager of a great department store. From his home he will talk on a wireless telephone to the most remote parts of the country. Machinery will be more and more superseded by labor. And so, the years rolling by, the farmer will become less and less a laborer and more and more a man of the world, keen, alert, progressive, strong to stand for his rights, proud of his honorable calling, self-reliant in his knowledge of men and affairs, grand in his closeness to nature and to "Nature's Gods most rare," and above all, satisfied with the contentment and prosperity which will surround him.

Yet with all his advantages he will feel the need of the grange, even more than we do today. Indeed he will owe much of his prosperity and success to the strengthening and uplifting influences of this order. While faith, hope, charity, fidelity and perseverance are regarded as cardinal virtues, worthy of emulation and of inculcation in the minds of the young, while patriotism to country and loyalty to God are deemed qualities and attributes in man to be admired, so long will the grange successfully exist.

And so, my friends, amid all the sociability and conviviality of this occasion, as we begin the exercises and deliberations of this day, let us all resolve that, now and henceforth, each one of us will do his duty, and by so doing, help make the grange as permanent and as enduring as those blue hills which loom against our western sky: so that, in future years, it will stand as a tower of strength.

"Forebearance to all the winds that blow."

"Lots of Replies."
The Hall farm in Readfield, advertised in the Farmer, has been sold to Mr. Geo. Flood of No. Waterboro, who will take possession at once. Mr. Curtis, who sold the farm, says he had "lots of replies" to the ad.

Strawberry growers will find much of interest in the April bulletin issued by the Agricultural College, Durham, N. H., upon the subject of strawberry growing. It gives in the most every step and gives variety tests of importance to every grower. Send for copy.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cathartic. 12c or 25c. If C. C. fails to cure, druggists refund money.

Market Reports.

REPORT OF WATERBURY AND BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)
LIVE STOCK YARDS, May 16, 1900.

Maine.	At Brighton.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
P. A. Berry.	20	5	30	
Libby.	10	100		
W. E. Howe.	4	27	40	
W. E. Howe & Son.	43	10	40	
W. E. Wheeler.	8	10	40	
W. E. Philbrick.	8	10	40	
Wardwell & McIntire.	4	4	14	
A. W. Stanley.	4	4	14	
G. H. Cobb.	1	14	2	14
Adams & Gould.	1	14	2	14
Harris & Fellows.	20	2	4	140

New Hampshire.

At Brighton.

A. C. Jones & Co., 110

AT WATERBURY.

J. C. Wilkins, 8

Brook & Co., 13

W. F. Wallace, 13

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERBURY AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 2,630; sheep, 3,641; hogs, 24,413; veals, 2,472; horses, 439.

Last week:

Cattle, 2,714; sheep, 3,537; hogs, 20,587; veals, 2,676; horses, 519.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 313; sheep, 25; hogs, 96; veals, 604; horses, 70.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND.

From Boston for the week, 1,742 cattle, 30 horses; 1/4 of advance on cattle at English ports of State cattle, with sales at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2, dressed weight. Tops, 13c.

A CONSIDERABLE DEMAND FOR LAMBS.

The market for beef cattle considered firm on all grades. The quality up to the average. The Western perfect animals, common fed, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, live weight.

Moment in sheep and lambs holds fairly steady, a slight decline on lambs; arrivals largely from the West until the new crop comes in. Just a few spring lambs from the East at 10c lb.; sheep mostly at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; lambs, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Hogs move at steady prices with demand not especially active. Western hogs cost 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, live weight; local hogs at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, dressed weight.

Cattle and sheep are in demand and a jump in price equal to 1/4 to 1/2 lb. several lots sold at 6c lb., and many lots at 5 1/2 to 6c, instead of 5 1/2 to 6c, and Boston market not as high as N. Y. by 1c lb.

Milk cows in moderate demand for common to fair grades; supply not heavy, and a clearance generally effected at about last week's rates. Good cows changed hands at 40 to 50; choice, 50 to 60.

Horses in good demand for express and stage wagon horses of 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. at \$100 to \$150; drivers also selling well at \$125 to \$175. Heavy truck horses somewhat inactive, the trade being supplied at \$125 to \$200.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

P. A. Berry sold 2 oxen of 4,140 lbs. at

Good Pills for the LIVER AND BOWELS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

10 cents and 25 cents

ABSOLUTELY FREE!

No Money Required.

We will send you one of our 27th CENTURY SCRAP PINS, set with different colored stones, no matter what color. Sell them at 10 cents each, keep two for yourself, return \$1.00, and we will send you FREE this 14K. Solid Gold Fingering Ring, set with two 1 1/2 carat Diamonds and Ruby, or your choice of premiums in our catalogue. Send full address today for Pins and Catalogue. Don't send any money.

C. D. BAKER & CO., Providence, R.I.

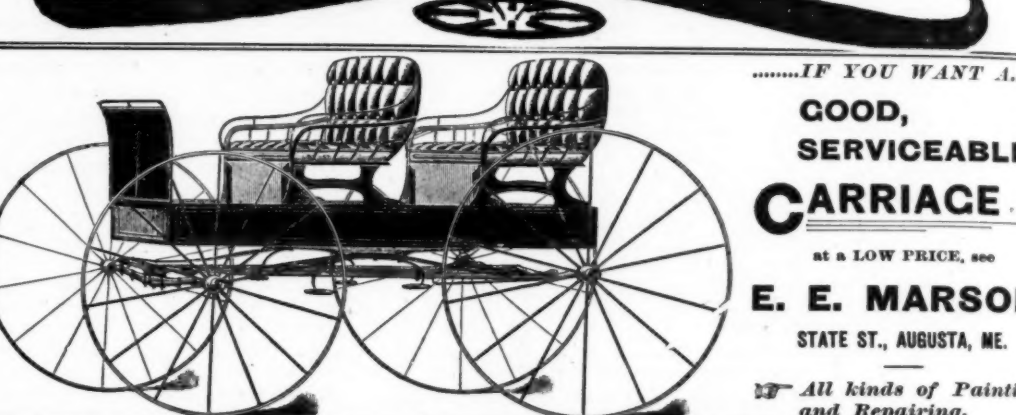
House Keepers

Don't you know the news about oil stoves? They have been perfected so that they now equal any stoves made for cooking efficiency, safety, beauty and convenience. The most economical stove you can use and the most comfortable in hot weather is the

Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

It burns the same oil you use in your lamps, at a cost of one-half cent an hour for a burner. Makes no soot and no odor. Sold in all sizes. If your dealer does not have them, write to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.



IF YOU WANT A GOOD, SERVICEABLE CARRIAGE

at a LOW PRICE, see

E. E. MARSON,

STATE ST., AUGUSTA, ME.

All kinds of Painting and Repairing.

HAY

Can Be Raised in Larger Crops and at a Lower Price by using

DIRIGO FERTILIZER

than by any other fertilizer or method of seeding down land. 1,200 pounds to 1,400 pounds per acre will insure a grain crop that will usually pay the fertilizer bill, and after this six large crops of hay will follow before Dirigo is exhausted.

TRY IT!

SAGADAHOC FERTILIZER CO.,

Bowdoinham, Maine.

BROWN'S ACME CATTLE OIL

Fles and insects "disappear like magic," whenever it is applied! The most successful preparation ever compounded for the protection of livestock from the annoyance of flies and insects.

EASY TO APPLY! CLEAN TO HANDLE! WILL NOT GUM!

Valuable as a disinfectant, it will rid stables and barns of insects. Can be used in any spray. Put on at once, 1 gallon and 6 gal. on cans. Agents wanted in every town. Send for descriptive circular. Manufactured by

KENDALL & WHITNEY, PORTLAND, ME.

HEADQUARTERS

THE UNEQUALLED

WINDMILL

Gasoline Engines

Estimates Gratis.

Write us your wants. We will interest you.

LUNT & MOSS,

21 South Market Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Steamers.

Steamer "Della Collins" will leave Augusta at 1.30, Hallowell 2, connecting with steamer

"KENNEBEC"

which leaves Gardiner on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3.30, Richmond 4.30 and Bath at 6 o'clock for Boston. Returning will leave Boston Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 6 o'clock for all landings on the river.

Rounds trip tickets, good for the season, at reduced rates.

JAMES B. DRAKE, Pres.

ALLEN PARTRIDGE, Agent, Augusta.

Tested Seeds.

Our 1900 catalogue of Tested Seeds for Farm and Garden, also Agricultural Tools, Implements, and Wooden Ware, is now ready and will be mailed free to anyone on application.

H. T. HARMON & CO.,

Cor. Exchange & Federal Sts., PORTLAND, MAINE.

WHEAT

Below 65 cents is certainly very cheap, and although we do not anticipate a great advance, we think a good profit will follow its purchase now.

WE UNDERSTAND to be in the hands of a small pool who are putting it up a few points. We think it a good sale on all prices.

WE THINK an excellent purchase around 9 cents. There is more money to be made in cotton than in anything else, for the year.

F. A. ROGERS & CO., Inc., 38 WALL STREET, 57 AMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

COTTON

Below 65 cents is certainly very cheap, and although we do not anticipate a great advance, we think a good profit will follow its purchase now.

WE UNDERSTAND to be in the hands of a small pool who are putting it up a few points. We think it a good sale on all prices.

WE THINK an excellent purchase around 9 cents. There is more money to be made in cotton than in anything else, for the year.

F. A. ROGERS & CO., Inc., 38 WALL STREET, 57 AMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Cows barren 3 years

MADE TO BREED.

Moore Brothers, Albany, N.Y.



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING

Vol. LXVIII.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

Clower hay and crushed oats make a balanced ration for cows in milk. Both crops are easily raised on Maine farms.

Every farmer should have a tool house, and it should be located so far from the principal buildings as to be safe from fire in case the other buildings should burn.

Farmers are pushing their work to the utmost at the present time. The seed must be planted at the proper time in order to reap a full harvest in autumn. A wide breadth of corn will be planted in the low remaining days of the month.

The Ozark mountain region of southern Missouri is one of the best apple growing sections in our broad country. Trees are being planted there on a broad scale. The Ben Davis is the leading variety grown. These carry in good condition well through the winter, and in the fruit trade of the Mississippi valley are taking the place formerly filled by eastern fruit.

At a sheep shearing festival held at Indiana agricultural college the scale of points in judging the shearing was, speed, 50; neatness, 25; freedom from cuts, 15; gentleness in handling, 10. In professional shearsmen's class, best and poorest shearing two sheep with hand shears, first prize winner sheared and the wool of two sheep in four and a half minutes each.

As a supplemental feed to skim milk for growing pigs on the dairy farm nothing is better than heavy wheat middlings. It costs on the market a trifle more than corn but it is much better. Middlings will make as much growth in pounds as the corn while it gives more of bone and muscle. Corn is a fat forming food. Growing pigs must make a growth of bone and muscle as well as fat.

Boerd's Dairyman seems to meet with difficulty in finding appreciative patrons, judging from his utterances. In a recent issue it gives itself away in a statement that "the average farm mind tends to have a contempt for facts and truth in farming when they appear in a book or paper." Not so in the field bred in by the Maine Farmer. Here the "average" farmer is a man of intelligence, seeking knowledge that will aid him in his business from every source within his reach.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY.

Were one to listen to the croakers it might easily be claimed that farmers have no money. But they do have it nevertheless. Active farmers all around have been getting ahead somewhat, saving up some money and laying by a measure of surplus. While the increase has been neither great nor rapid yet it is there all the same. The savings banks that store that surplus money in the future are still going on.

What to do with surplus money is a question that our well-to-do farmers are trying to meet. When two per cent government bonds sell at six per cent, but three and a half per cent interest, and cannot be long continued to pay that, when four per cent city loans are quickly taken by the savings banks at twenty dollars premium, and when a two and four fourths per cent temporary state issue is taken at par by these same people's institutions farmers will certainly feel that the question is already before them of where they shall place their surplus accumulations and secure a measure of increase from the investment.

We firmly believe that the place for the farmer to invest his accumulations is in his own business. The fact that a farmer has been able to more than make his obligations is proof that he can make an investment in his business earn an income. No superior shrewdness is required to make a hundred dollar farm investment return its owner even more than the banks are placing to its credit. Years ago a daily man well known to the writer, after having met, through years of sharp calculations, all outstanding obligations, found himself in possession of a measure of surplus. As was this he deposited in the savings bank. After a time, in making some calculations on his business, he found that the money already invested in his farm operation was paying him far more than the bank investment. If his business was paying him better, he reasoned, then the savings bank then why not use the capital himself? and he drew his money and put it into his farm operation, finding his profit in so doing.

There are many ways in which a farmer can use his money to advantage in his own business.

The first that may be named is to enlarge his operations. There is hardly a limit to which this extension may be carried by the man who has the means with which to do it. Not that more lands must be acquired, for the limit of